HE ISTHMUS QUESTIONS.

an American Policy Developed by Mr. Buchanan.

The Isthmus Transit to be Free to the World.

NO EUROPEAN PROTECTORATE PERMITTED

American Citizens to be Sustained in their Rights Abroad.

The Spanish-American Governments to be Brought to their Senses.

The United States will Use Force if Mecessary.

General Cass' Despatch to General Lamar

in Micaragua.

OUR LEON CORRESPONDENCE. of the Belly Declaration and Reply—How the Nicara-guans were Deceived as to the Course of our Government— Gen. Cass! Respond to Gen. Lamar—Efficacious Means of istence to this Government—The Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica Told They Have Much to Learn—The the Old World-The Isthmus Routes Must be Opened the Whole World-Mons. Belly's Contract Ex tive Decrees by Ephemeral Presidents not to Recognized-The American People and Government

the Ports of Nicaragua—The Nicaraguans Nonplussed— Gen. Lamar on the Way to Costa Rica—President Mora's Turn Now-The New Constitution for Nicaragua-Changes LEON, NICARAGUA, August 29, 1858. As if they were struck by a thunderbolt, you should have seen the faces of the men of this administration, as soon as they commenced the first perusal of certain notes

The Texan ex-President bade his adieu to President Mortings and to his court, but certainly not personally, nor in so mild and peaceable a way as he first saluted

Nicaragua by the American Minister resident in this re-

State, even, perhaps, of all the States of Central Ame-

order to examine, together with you, into the secret of its embittered the mortification of this government. I de test long directions; but, the following one is quite indis ole for the mtelligence of rif principal subject:-DEMAND FOR EXPLANATIONS.

24th of August General Lamar acked, in a very

and categorical answer. Next day (August 29), laving received none, he orged for a categorical and immediate one, as one single word was desired, "yes or no." At last the answer was given, but, of course, nothing categorical in the at housand words ungrammatically construct, and the imbrogic of the whole, a part of the letter—the very beginning of it, by mistake undoubtedly—contained a truth, and General Lamra seized upon it as the first one he had been able to catch from this government. Of course the truth was obscured and clouded withmany lies, as usual, and much more nonsense, as usual assorting the content of the content of course the truth was obscured and clouded withmany lies, as usual, and much more nonsense, as usual also.

It is a very important document to show the verbosity, the ignorance, the bad faith, the tertuous and absuring opticative of the Spanish original. If they bring it to may in time I will enclose it within this letter. I recommend to you it entire and faithful translation. [This letter was published in our issue of 20th instant.—Ex. Bistato.]

As for its substance, two things may be inferred from its inscrutable phraseology. The first is, that this government has acowed officially that the manifeator alluded to was "signed by General Don Tomas Martinez," which is enough to prove that it was a genuine document. The second is, that this government of the United States as to consider itself warraffied in insolting fearlessly the American bonor and the American people. Indeed, this letter, after rediculously stating that the document alluded to was a copy of a "projet or manifesto," signed by General Don Tomas Martinez, while he had left the executive power in order to go to the city of Rivas, and meet there his Excellency Don Rafiel Mora, who came for the purpose of settling the boundary question between the two countries—of course not to meet Helly in order to curse with him the government of the United States, to lie against the American, to read the first substance of the insulations

Mesquito semi-Frenchman, Don Autonio de Barruel, the Belly's clerk...

General Lamar accompaniez his short, though exceedingly significant, fareweil communication, with a copy of a despatch from his own government; a document, which by itself would be enough to make the reputation of a great statesman, if Mr. Cass was in need of any other document to be known as such. It is a masterpiece of dir they, worthy to be studied by every politician, or by y man desiring to enlarge his notions with regard to law of nations. I have neither time nor occome, to copy the whole of it. I will give you some extracts, although I regret that such a piece of masterly knowledge and sound reasoning is to be weakened by the mutilation I am obliged to make of it. When Congress calls next session—as thoy will call probably—for the correspondence relating to Nicaraguan affairs, justice will be done to the right and honorable policy of Mr. Buchanan, and to the ability of the statesman who carries out his views with regard to international relations.

Mr. Cass reminds the American Minister in Nicaragua of the propriety and necessity of urging the claims of American etilizens against Nicaragua, and still more against Costa Rica. He refers on this subject to former and very energetic instructions. After this general recommendation he speaks of the contract with Belly and of the appended manifesto published by the newspapers and signed, as it is said, by Tomas Martinez and J. Rafael Mora. He states, that although the authenticity of those documents—especially the manifesto—is not officially known to him at that date (25th of June), the publication allude to bears such a character of faithulness as to almost justify the belief that these documents are genuine. The first thought of the Precident, adds the Secretary of State, was to ascertain the authenticity of the Minister at Washington, and the recalling of the American Minister resident in said republics. He insists strongly on the gravity of the offence, and says afterwards:—

After some other important remarks referring to the same subject, he says:—

"And still animated with these sentiments, the United States will deal with forbearance with this uncdurteous provocation, having no fear that their moderation will be misunderstood. But you will give these governments distinctly to understand that a suitable reparation will be insigned on, or the United States will no longer be restrained by the considerations I have adverted to, from seeking by more efficacious means proper redress for these unworthy imputatione. Besides the reproaches which this effusion of ill feeling is made the medium of communication to the world, it indicates a line of policy looking to European intervention with American affairs, to which the United States have long since avoiced their opposition, and which they will resist under all circumstances. I refer to the protectorate demanded by this proclamation, and to the appeal to the governments of France. England and Sardinia to assume the duties attached to that position."

Mr. Cass postpones the fuller developement of his views with regard to this European protectorate in order to rebuke the various imputations so audaciously laid down in the manifesto by the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica; and more especially shows the absurdity of the assection that the filiusters were organizing under the patronage of the government of the United States. He victoriously refutes every position of the manifesto.

REFUTATION OF THE MORA-MARTINEZ APPEAL TO

Mr. Cass comes next to the ridiculous charge made against the honorable and worthy General Lamar. He very spicily shows the meanness of the calumny, and does due and complete honor to the good old man. He adds:

"I have no doubt that whoever has watched you with

"I have no doubt that whoever has watched you with a view to listen to and report your conversation, has gressly misreported you. But the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have much to learn in the duties of a just and wise administration if they consider it proper or dignified to collect the remarks of foreign ministers in conversation, and gravely report them to the world as grievances demanding its interposition, or, at any rate, its condemnation." After a long, sound, dignified reply to the calumnies of the two Presidents, the Secretary of State enters into the discussion of more important topics; and he does it beautifully "As to the protectorate," he says, "which is invoked for the independence and nationality of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," it is a subject very easily disposed of, so far as the United States have any concern in the question. The President has no belief that either of the Powers thus publicly and improperly appealed to, has ever given the least encouragement to such a proposition, nor had any reason to anticipate it. The French government has voluntarily disclaimed any connection with Mr. Beliy, and has given assurances that it has no designs upon Central America, but, on the contrary, has avoided any interference of that kind.

An American Follicy FOR THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

sent to sitisfaction with Mr. Belly, and has given assurances that it has no designs upon Central America, but, on the contrary, has avoided any interference of that kind.

An American Policy for the American Continent, A guarantee for the general use and security of the Trainit route, and also for its neutrality, is a desirable measure, which would meet the hearty concurrence of the United States. These views have already been made known to the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and they have been informed "that the President indulges the hope that these routes may yet be considered by general consent, as neutral highways for the world, not to be disturbed by the operations of war. These great avenues of intercommunication are vastly interesting to all commercial Powers, and all may well join in securing their freedom and use against those dangers to which they are exposed from aggressions or outrages originating within or without the territory through which they pass."

"But the establishment of a political protectorate by any of the Powers of Europe over any of the independent States of this continent, or is other sworts, the introduction of a scheme of policy which would carry with it aright to interfere in their concerns, is a measure to which the United States have long since acoved their opposition, and which, should the altempt be made, they nell resid by all the means in their power. The reasons for the attitude they have assumed have been fully promujated and are everywhere well known. They are founded on the political circumstances of the American continent, which has interests of its own, and ought to have a policy of its own, disconnected from many of the questions which are continually presenting themselves in Europe convening the balance of power and other subjects of controversy arising out of the condition of its States, and which often involve them in hostilities with the other American States, continually presenting themselves in Europe conversing the balance of power and other assisted

Mr. Cass goes on for many more pages developing the important subject of damages caused to Transit contractors by the arbitrarily breaking up the contracts entered into with American subjects without the previous step stipulated in said conventions to be taken before these may be legally considered as forfeited by the grantees. He complains of the usual manner of the government of Nicaragua of declaring a soleran convention null or forfeited, by a simple decree of the executive, without waiting for the necessary discussion before the competent tribunals, either judicial or composed of arbitrators, named by the respective parties according to the stipulations laid down in the contracts. When he has fully treated with wonderful lucidity this vital subject, he alludes again, in a general review, to the difficulties originating from the unwise policy of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican republics, and concludes his valuable document with two paragraphs, which are, indeed, too important and too full of meaning to admit of any mutilation. They are as follows:—

"This government, however, yet indulges the hope that a returning sense of justice may induce the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rican to recognise their duties and to afford redress for the serious causes of complaint which the United States have urged. But it is proper they should both distinctly understand that the American people and government have yielded enough to the makens of these republics, and without doing them injustice, they will now lake care and do justice to the meanless.

"Preparatory to such action as may be necessary.

"Preparatory to such action as may be necessary and also at San Juan del Scr and at Realejo, with orders to afford all necessary protection to the persons and property of American citizens; and the commanding officers will be directed to communicate with you, and you will not fail to keep them advised upon all the subjects which may relate to the execution of the duties thus entrusted to them."

What will be the action of t

of American citizens; and the commanding officers with be directed to communicate with you, and you will not fail to keep them advised upon all the subjects which may relate to the execution of the duties thus entrusted to them."

WHAT WILL NICARAGUA DO IN THE PRIMISES. What will be the action of the Nicaragua government after the reception of such a document, and after the intimation by Genefal Lamar that demands for all just claims will be presented, it is very difficult to goess. As for money, Nicaragua has none. As for pride and insolence, the manifesto of Rivas speaks for itself. To pay a full indemnity for all the wrongs and difmages caused by the stupid foolishness of the Nicaraguan Mandarins to American companies and private American citizens, is a thing aimost impossibile, on account of the utter poverty of this government. To give an honorable and just satisfaction for the gratuitous insults made by this government to the United States is also an equal impossibility for the pride of these ridiculous Quixettes. The United States, however, have said their last word, and of course they will not be disposed to draw it back, nor can they be allowed to do it without shame. Great things, then, must take place before a short time. These people feel it, but they are so indolent that, as soon as the Columbus is gone—and on her the American Minister resident leaves for Costa Ricz—it is more than probable that they will any droweily down in their harmocks until the next mail comes at the end of September and brings some news from General Jerez. They are so childishly ignorant that they will scarcely weigh the solid arguments of Mr. Case's despatch; indeed, they could not understand it—it is too much for their comprehension. They will not appreciate the tone of firm decholon which characterizes that document, and in a few days they will think no more of it. As soon as they know of the arrival of some menod war at San Joan or Realejo, then their forsw will be again excited, and they will feel again embarrassed. For

THE BURNING OF QUARANTINE.

Staten Island.
RAY TOMPKINS AND J. C. THOMPSON CHARGED WITH

ARSON—TESTIMONY OF DR. MUNDAY—CROSS-EXAMI-NATION OF DR. THOMPSON, HEALTH OFFICER—HE THINKS CASTLE GARDEN AVAIBLE AND SAFE AS A HOSPITAL IF THE INFECTED VESSELS ARE DE The investigation into the alleged charges of arso

against Mr. Ray Tompkins and Mr. J. C. Thompson was resumed yesterday morning, at the Lyceum, Stapleton, Staten Island. As on the previous sittings of the Court, the room was crowded throughout the day by the residents of the island and several influential citizens from

New York, Brooklyn and Jersey.

At half past ten o'clock Judge Metcalfe took his seat when Mr. Anthon, for the defendants, both of whom were present, put in the following, which was admitted by the county of Richmond, on the 25th of April, 1848:-

county of Richmond, on the 25th of April, 1848:—
"We, the Grand Jury inquest of the county of Richmond, having finished our labors, and having first heard the evidence and facts brought before us, and duly considered the same, beg leave unanimously to present to this honorable Court the location and effects of the present Marine Hospitals and Quarantine etaiton as a public nuisance, detrimental in the highest degree to the health, prosperity and interests of the people of this county, and oppressively injurious to the comfort, health and interests of the immediate residents in their neighborhood, and recommend to the public authorities their immediate removal to some other place, where the public health and interests could be better preserved from contact with them."

when Mr. Ray Tompkins and Mr. Thompson each read the following answers to the charge made against them:-

ANSWER OF MR. RAY TOMPKINS.

I am a citizen of the town of Casticton. For years I have been a witness to the sufferings of the people of Richmond county by plague and pestilence, scattered among them broadcast from the Quarantine establishment; and I have seen my friends and kinsmen, the old and the young, the good and the beautiful, stricken down by my side. All our attempts to remove this deadly evil, seconded as they have been by the legislative authority of the State in several successive enactments, and by the action of our courts of justice, have been defeated by the open opposition and the secret chicacery of interested men, who weigh their doilars against our lives. At length the Board of Heath of the town of Casticton, finding that the town and county were threatesed with a repetition of the scenes of 1856, called upon the citizens to protect their homes and firesides by abating this death-spacading noisance. I deemed it my duty, as a citizen of Casticton, and as Captain of the Fire Police, to be present. I deemed it is duty, as a name to devote my entire unagies to the preservation and care of the sick. I leave it to others to testify in what manner I performed those duties, and have no further statement to make on the subject.

ANSWER OF MR. J. C. THOMPSON.

creded to call their witnesses, when

Dr. Edward C. Monday, Health Officer of Castleton, testified as follows—I am a practising physician in this county, and have practised medicine about eight years; in the year 1856 there was one case of yellow fever that came under my immediate notice, in the village of Factoryville, which is about three miles from Quarantine; the patient had been employed as alip keeper on board the Jane Gleddin, badly infected vessel; he had left the vessel and visited his faffully in that village on a Saturday evening, and remained there Saturday night and Sunday, and on Monday I was called to see him: I did not pronunce the case yellow fever until the next morning; on Toesday morning my suspicions were aroused, and I made inquiries and learned the fact of his having been employed at Quarantine; he remained under my charge until the Wednessidy following, and was then taken to the Marine Hospital and did with copious black vomit, as I was informed by the physician of the hospital; at the time of my appointment the town was unsaually healthy, but shortly after yellow fever made its appearance in the village of Tompkinsville; the first case occurred at Rag Picker's Row; that was the case of Kramer, deputy recovman, and his wife, both occurring about the same time; this was about the 16th of July; I think Kramer died first, in a few days after a woman named Knell, hiving immediately by Kramer's house, sickened and died of the same disease; Mrs. Rell's husband was a steredore, but does not know whether she was in any way connected with the duarantine; post mortem appearances, together with the history of the case, established the fact of her daying of yellow fever; the next case was a few days after, a Mr. Holliday to the disease, had ease deed by pinfected articles of clothing brought to that locality at the time; I have reason to believe that the poison was introduced by infected articles of clothing brought to that locality from the irro scow or from the shipping; the disease had by his tim

Q. Did you countenance it? A. I do not understand the question.

Q. The question is a plain one, and you are an intelligent man. Did you countenance or advise the proceedings? A. I did not advise, but I was not very sorry at what happened; I did not see Mr. Allen on the night in question at the fire.

Q. Have you any idea of any person engaged in the burning? A. I have no knowledge of any person.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any person aiding or countenancing the burning? A. I do not understand what

swer as a witness; if the hospitals are to be removed it would be.

Examination continued—There is a law requiring all vessels coming from foreign ports to be visited; that law has been in existence about two years, and I was instrumental in procuring the passage of that act; before that vessels were boarded, nome every two months, others yearly, and others not at all; I board all these vessels that come in now; the fee for boarding a vessel is six dollars and a half.

Mr. Peckham objected—He did not suppose there was any infection in the fee.

come in now, the fee for boarding a vessel is six dollars and a haif.

Mr. Peckham objected—He did not suppose there was any infection in the fee.

Judge Bean—I don't mean to show that the fee was infected at all. (Laughter.)

Examination continued—Some few of these vessels come in from the East; these are boarded; there is no station to prevent their coming in the other way, they pay the fees at the Custom House.

Q. What is the object of having vessels coming from Nova Scotia, boarded in the winter? Do they bring infectious disease? A. Yes, sir, sometimes smallpox.

Examination resumed—I cannot say what object the Legislature had in pressing the law; I remember the Hamburg steamer Deutchland, that arrived here miles which was allowed the patients were taken from her before she went pro Castle Garden; I do not recollect that persons were sent down from her with smallpox after her going up to New York; in 1856 I spent my time half in Albany and haif at New York.

Q. Did your duties as Health Officer require your presence at Albany?

Mr. Peckham objected.

Judge Dean said that that would shew it was a nuisance if it was proved that paramine was not relevent.

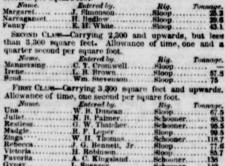
Examination continued—I cannot say how many persons died af yellow fever within the enclosure; I believe thirty six died, but I cannot give the precise number accurately; I saw the barricade that was creeted by the Castleton Roard of Health, I have no remembrance of saying to any one that it should be torn down; I did not tell Dr. Martingale that it would be torn down; I did not tell Dr. Martingale that it would be torn down; I did not tell Dr. Martingale that it would be torn down; I did not tell Dr. Martingale that it would be torn down; I did not tell Dr. Martingale that the content of the steamer R. Li Malvey.

Q. Did you pay for that steamer to bring down 'One Syed Paly,' 'Geo. Burns,' and others from New York to tear down that barricade? A. I have no remembrance of doing any such thing; I had nothing to down! I that I can remember.

Q. Did a company f

Autumn Regutta of the Yacht Club.

This affair came off yesterday, according to previous ouncement, and under the regulations of the Club, as



tine, to the Southwest Spit was a dead beat to fleet neared the Spit the breeze freshened, and the first class yachts gained the first place, the Rebecca leading round the buoy at 2:39 P. M., followed by the Malgie and Una. From this point to the Lightship, eight miles, the yachts "had as much breeze as they wanted. The Mannersing, a capital yacht, reached the ship first, (at 3:39 P. M.,) and was followed by the Rebecca a minute subsequently. The Mannersing went about while the Rebecca jibed, thus giving the latter the advantage. The Rebecca rounded the Lightship first, and held the same position on the homestretch, reaching the stakeboat at 5:56:40 P. M., and winning the reaching the stakehood at 5:55-40 F. M., and winning the race. She passed the Southwest Spit returning at 4:44. Coming up the bay she was saluted by numberiess craft of all orders, sizes and occupations. The Rebecca was admirably sailed by Capt. Luke Rustin. The winning the third the Fanny. The Zinga made her dibut in the

A number of the yachts that were entered did not sail in the race, and others did not round the Lightship. Night closed in before they all came to the stake boat, but enough is known to place the winners as given above. The order of passing the stake boat, and time, are as fol

	1	I. M.	8.
į	Rebecca	6 66	40
Ļ	Manuersing	5 59	45
١,	Madgie	6 01	65
ķ	Una		35
١	Zinga	6 16	10
ķ	Fanny	0 20	15
	The same relative time will answer for the wi	bole rac	ė,
	high was close and well contested the null	being b	×

lic in general. The Club chartered the Highlander st. boat to accompany the yashts down the bay, and the tag boat Griffin conveyed a party of distinguished cittzens the Old Dominion, among whom were Mayor Mayo, of Richmond; Mr. Wm. Allen, of Claremont; Mr. Hazail and metropolitan officials and private gentlemen. The regatta those who participated in it.

The racing programme for this day is the most brilliant one offered throughout the meeting, and will consist of a four mile race between Sue Washington and Gov. Wick-liffe; and a match race for \$10,000, two mile heats, beand second in the Fashion Handicap Sweepstakes. Such a bill of fare was never before presented in one day to the

The match race had its origin in the close running of The match race had its origin in the close running of Slasher and Don Juan on Wednesday last. In the handicap Don Juan carried one hundred and six pounds, but to-day he will have to carry one hundred and fourteen. Slasher carried one hundred and two pounds, and to-day will have to carry one hundred and four. This will make a difference of ten pounds in favor of Slasher, both horses

ONE PASSENGER ONLY WOUNDED.
It appears that the explosion of gunpowder on board the Hamburg steamship Hammonia was not attended with such serious results as the report by the Arabia led us to

Mesers. Kundhardt & Co., agents of the line, have received the following despatch:—

Hamuko, Sept. 17, 1858.

Inform Kundhardt & Co. that the Hammonia put back
in consequence of some damage by an explosion of her
usual provision of powder. One passenger—Miller, of
Oldenburg, for Havana—severely wounded; all others
quite safe. The repairs will soon be finished. The Hammonia will call again on the 19th inst.